WHEELING, WEST VA., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1881.

# The Intelligencer.

Office : Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street

Tag ground is frozen to the depth of 22 inches down at Marietta.

THE Cleveland Leader of yesterday says that trade is improving in that city.

THE new Council will get down to its regular work to-night. Mayor Egerter will not be sworn in any more.

In gathering ice on Chautauqua Lake this season a planing mill is used to shave off all the white part of the ice.

It is getting along in the season, but we presume that it is not too far along for the resolution on the table; rejected, ayer Council to consider the expediency of reducing gas to one dollar.

Ir speaks well for the thrift and prosperity of the wage-winning class in New York, that they deposited an increase of nearly \$50,000,000 in the savings banks

Roman Catholic Bishop of Richmond, Va., almost every Catholic liquor dealer in that city has signed a pledge not to sell liquor on Sunday.

DELEGATE LOWRY, of Summers county, where dogs are numerous and sheep are few, says that he shall vote for the dog law. He is willing to martyr for the good of the cause, and says to himself

"I can but perish if I vote, And I'm resolved to try." NEXT Wednesday the Electoral vote will be counted in Congress. The Democrats are in despair at their failure to get the Morgan bill through in time to raise a

quibble of some sort. Senator Thurman expresses the opinion that Georgia has lost ANOTHER freight blockade of considera ble proportions is reported on the St. lonis roads, in consequence of the enthe ice in the Mississippi, which forces no

little business to Chicago that would oth-

No reason has been given for the oppo sition to the confirmation of G. W. Atkinson as United States Marshal for West Virginia. It looks like a piece of spite work, to punish him for having been the indefatigable Chairman of the Republican State Committee in the late canvass.

OUR Hancock county neighbors feel the Ky. road, or the building of a narrow gauge connection, owing to the frequent interruptions this winter between them and the Ohio side. They are liable to be cut off from their homes in going away his functions.

Jupoing from the fact that the Rev. ander, set out this winter to drive from Burgettstown to Nebraska in a buggy, we should suppose that his mind had only very imperfectly recovered. His horse

In the course of an interesting conversation with Hon, J. M. Bennett, of Weston, he informed us that the narrow gauge road between that place and Clarksburg had greatly enhanced and cheapened the road between that place and Clarksburg had greatly enhanced and cheapened the travel and trade of the people. The public have found it a great convenience and constantly congratulate themselves on the fact that they had the pluck to initiate the enterprise. It used to take seven to nine hours to reach the B. & O. at Clarksburg, a distance of twenty-two miles, walle now the distance is traveled with vastly more comfort in an hour and a half and two hours. Instead of \$2.50 the people pay \$1 for passage each way, and instead of fifty mathems the missing for healing of the resolution appointing John cents per hundred pounds for hauling freight they pay twenty cents. Coal is de livered from Clarksburg at four and a half cents per bushel. The people of Taylor and Barbour counties should take courage from these results, and push through the projected road from Grafton to Phillippi.

Illinois Legislature Adopts Resolution

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., February 3 .- The House this morning adopted the following resolutions by a strict party vote without debate, the Republicans ordering the previous question and all voting for the reso

WHEREAR, The people of the State of Illinois feel just pride in the illustriou career of the most distinguished citizen o this State, General U. S. Grant, and regar

ces have conspicuously tended in the pages of history. And Winkman, Services so marked and distinguished have been by all nations and in all ages accorded a special recognition by the National authorities. Therefore, be it Repired, By the House of Representatives on behalf of the people of the State of Illinois, that our Senators in Congress be instructed and our representatives be requested to use all honorable means to sequested to use the fortion of the fortion to the sequested

### CONGRESSIONAL.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE TWO HOUSES YESTERDAY.

Discussing the Electoral Count Resol tion in the Senate-Some Interes ing Talk-Lively Debate in the House on the Subject of Reapportionment.

BENATE. In the Senate Mr. Morgan's electors count resolution coming up and a discus sion following Mr. Edmunds moved to lay

22, nayes 32. Before the debate could proceed furthe the morning hour expired and the calen

the morning nour expired and the calendar came up as the order of business.

Mr. Morgan asked consent to allow the discussion to be resumed.

Mr. Edmunds objecting, Mr. Morgan moved to postpone the regular order; agreed to, ayes 33, nayes 24, as also a further motion by Mr. Morgan to resume the consideration of his resolution, ayes 30, nays 18. A party vote in each instance.

instance. A motion by Mr. Blaine to refer Mr. Mor

gan's resolution to the Judiciary Commit tee occupied the time until 11½ o'clock when further motions of like character de when further motions of like character de-veloped the purpose of the Republicans by obstruction to prevent the passage of the resolution.

The Chair announced the unfinished land-in-severalty bill as the regu'ar order.

Mr. Morgan moved to postpone the or-der until to-morrow. Agreed to, yeas 31,

nays 20.

Mr. Elmunds moved to reconsider the

vote just taken, but on being reminded by Mr. Eaton that, as he had not voted for the postponement, he was not entitled to make the motion. Mr. Edmunds withdrew

Mr. Morgan moved to proceed with the consideration of his resolution.

Mesers, Hoar, Windom, Booth and Conking opposed the motion as having the effect to displace the pension and appropriation bills and other important business sending before the Senate.

propriation bills and other important business pending before the Senate.

Mr. Conkling in urging the above reason remarked that the Republican side was not disposed either to mistake or to shrink from the assertion of the law on the power of the President of the Senate reviewing the unstilled assertible as presented. viewing the question casually as presented by Mr. Morgan's resolution. He express by Mr. Morgan's resolution. He expressed his scknowledgements to the Senator from Ohio for the very voluminous and satisfactory answer that the Senator had given to the inquiry which he [Conkling] had prepounded, for the reason that he had not been present when the debate occurred on the previous day. As to the curred on the previous day. As to the first feature of the resolution, viz: the right to count, Mr. Cockling held that the President of the Senate was bound by his ight to count,
President of the Senate was bound by ma
oath to preserve the certificates inviolate,
and to bring them into the presence of the
two houses and open them. At that point
two houses and open them, at that point and to bring them into the presence of the two houses and open them. At that point the Constitution turned back upon him and spoke to him no longer. After organizing that officer was merely the agent or organ of authority by which he derived by the treatment.

his functions.

Mr. Conkling proceeded to make clear
the quasi judicial authority of the two
houses to determine as to the identity and
other characteristics of the electoral vote.

Mr. Edmunds moved to amend so as to
make the resolution read that in the
opinion of the Senate neither the Senate
nor the House representatives, nor the nor the House representatives, nor the President of the Senate is invested by the very imperfectly recovered. His horse took sick and died at Indianapolis. Ormond hiffiself was still alive at last accounts.

Turns is some talk of an extra session of the Legislature next winter to attend to the apportionment business, as it is doubtful whether Congress will pass a bill in time to enable the present session of the Legislature to reconstruct the districts under it. It is not impossible, however, that the present session may be prolonged to a date that will meet the difficulty.

In the course of an interesting convergence of the construct of the Senate had any such power. The amendment was voted down, years 18; nays 28. Patty vote.

Mr. Davis, of Illinois, did not vote.

Mr. White, remarking that it was always embrrassing to him to differ with his Constitution with the right to make the

party friends upon a question of political or quasi political character, proceeded to refer to his record on the subject as show-ing he had invariably held to the opinion that the duty of the President of the Sen-

bill four years ago, an exposition of the meaning of the resolution appointing John Langdon President of the Senste for the purpose of counting the vote by which George Washington and John Adams were elected to the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and then referred to and quoted from the Congressional Journals of that day showing the subsequent proceedings connected with that count. The point of his argumpnt was to illustrate the nature of the judicial function exercised by the two houses in all matters pertaining to the count. If the assumption of the Sense to that the President at d Senate alone could exercise this power was correct, then the tellers appointed by the two houses to attend to that officer ought to have been resented by him as spies and interlopers, and the presence of the two houses themselves was superfinous. He went on to show from the judgment of the two houses, as shown in every interaction to show there of all agation by the two houses, as shown in every i

the two houses, as shown in every instance from the absence of all action by the preciding officer, and from the comments and expositions of long-time statesmen of all political parties, that the whole history of the Government was in contradiction of the idea that the Precident of the Senate could depide any of the questions as to the validity of piectoral votes of States, or that he could decide any other thing on which might

they relieved they relieve the received 11,000 votes a portionment bill was taken up in the ouse this morning and Mr. Oox offered an amendment fixing the number of representatives at 307. It was ordered printed and reconsidered, pending which Mr. Horr replied that at that election the Greenback craze (with which the gentles) had not through his district, but at the last election the people had come to their senses. In condition, and interest the safe and reconsidered, pending which Mr. Horr replied that at the last election the people had come to their senses. In condition, the district, but at the last election the people had come to their senses. In condition, the district of the purpose of giving greater strength to the South. For one was fully determined to oppose the measure first, last and all the measure first and measure first and measure fir representatives and lose two, net gain six. The Republican States would gain ten and lose eight, net gain two. At the number selected by the majority of the committee (311) the Democratic States would gain twelve and lose none, the Republican States would gain ten and lose four, net gain six. At 319, the number recommended by the minority, the Democratic and Republican States would each gain thirteen representatives. He argued in support of the latter bill, contending that mathematically as well as politically it meted exact justice and fairness to every portion of the country. For that reason it should commend itself to every fair minded man on the floor.

ninded man on the floor.

Mr. New asked it 319 would not leave a arger unrepresented population than 301 307 or 311.

307 or 311.

Mr. Sherwin—It left a slightly larger number of people unrepresented than did one of the other numbers, he forgot which Mr. Crawford opposed an increase in the number of representatives in Congress. number of representatives in Congress Under Section 2 of the Fourteenth Amend ment the voters as well as the member might be taken into account in apportioning the representation, and when any State denied to any male citizen over the tioning the representation, and when any State denied to any male citizen over the age of twenty-one years, the right to vote, in his judgment that State should be denied representation in just the proportion in which it denied such right to vote. Massachusetts and Connecticut had imposed an educational qualification which deprived many persons of that right; Delaware, Georgia, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia had added property qualification, and the allegation had been made that in the sixteen Southern States voters had been disfranchised by violence and intimidation. He criticised the bill of the majority aleo, on the ground that it did not provide for a continuance of the district system, and argued that to change that system would not be good statesmanship nor wise legislation.

Mr. Ray denied that his State imposed

hip nor wise legislation.

Mr. Ray denied that his State imposed Mr. Ray denied that his State imposed any property qualification.
Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, replied to the criticisms of Mr. Crowley on the majority bill, asserting that the "District system" was provided for in a separate law and that there was no need of re-enacting it upon the present bill. As to the number of members of which the House should ber of members of which the House should consist he believed there was more to fear from a reduction than from an increase. Had he to choose he would prefer an increase to 400 or 500 to a reduction of a single one. Large bodies were less corruptible, and the representatives of the West and South would favor an increase of representation until the House could withstand any attack, which the qualitation of the contraction of the any attack which the capitalists of the East could make against them. Alluding to the second section of the Fourieenth Amendment he asserted that it was utterly impossible to enforce it by legislation in any practical way. He explained the fact that the Southern States had cast a smaller number of votes in 1880 than in 1876, by the statement that in the latter year, under the lead of a New York statesman, the Democrates were marching on to victery, while in 1880 they had been expecting defeat. He then proceeded to compare the various apportionment bills and argued in lavor of the majority bill as being the best and fairest. It was fair to every State or section. If any section should receive any advantage from the apportionment, that gdvantage should be given to the South, because that segition had for ten years been deprived of fair representation,

Mr. Horr thought the apportionment bill founded on the vote of the people, would meet the requirements of the constitution much bester than one based on the census. The whole number of votes cast in the thirty eight States was 9,207,-000; the average number of votes cast for Congressmen, 31,723. If the representa-

deprived of fair representation,

Mr. Horr thought the apportionment bill founded on the vote of the people, would meet the requirements of the constitution much better than one based on the census. The whole number of votes cast in the thirty eight States was 9,207, congressmen, 31,723. If the representation was fixed at 311, as proposed by the majority bill, the gerage number would be 29,896. He then proceeded to compare the numbers which were accorded the Southern States by the bill with those to which they were fairly entitled. Mississippl was accorded seven members, whereas, on the basis of the votes, she would be only entitled to four. Alabama was allowed eight, where it was only entitled to five. It got, under the bill, a Congressman for every 13,000, or 16,000 less than the average requires to elect a Congressman. Georgia was allowed ten members, though entitled on the voting basis to only five.

Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, said the logic of the gentleman's remarks was that logic of the gentleman's remarks was that logic of the properties.

session had assumed a position upon in Mr. Morgan's rule.

A vote was taken upon agreeing to the resolution, when the result showed thirty agree to one in the negative—the negative being Mr. White.

The Republicans (except Mr. Conkling, who voted for the resolution), abstained from voting.

By direction of the Chair [Mr. Anthony] the roll was again called, pursuant to the rule to ascertain the presence of a quorum, when forty Senstors responded.

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By direction of the Chair [Mr. Anthony] the roll was again called, pursuant to the rule to ascertain the presence of a quorum, when forty Senators responded.

Mr. Thurman saked that the names of the Senators not present be taken down.

Mr. Blaine—Under what rule? That is a request I never before heard made in the Senator.

Mr. Blaine—Under what rule? That is a request I never before heard made in the Senator.

Mr. Thurman said the rules required the Senators present to vote or ask to be excused, when they must state their reasons for their excuse.

At this point the indications for a protracted seasion were very apparent, as the minority evinced a diposition to continue is the obstructive policy inaugurated early in the day.

Mr. Morgan suggested to the Republicans that they relieve the Democrats present from their pairs with absentees, and upon receiving no response to his suggestion moved to adjourn. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

He stoume.

Constitution of the United States based the representation upon the population, and past experience had given it confidence in the result of universal suffrage. There was no occasion for the gentlemanito suppose the negroes of the South, whether they be voters or representatives, would fall below the level of white voters or white representatives as had often been white representatives as had often been found in the Northern States and upon

Mr. Horr-Do you think the negroes of the South have been permitted for the lassix years to have a free and untrammele

Mr. McLane—I have no idea that the negroes of the Seuth have had as free and untrammeled suffrage as they will have in the future. But while I answer have in the future. But while I answer this question thus frankly he will not withhold his attention while I point out why the negroes of the South have not had suffrage. Objection was made to Mr. Mc-Lane proceeding, but subsequently he obtained the floor and said that at the close of the war and for twelve years thereafter the South had been held in subjection by the army, and that voting in the South had been under the protection, almost had been under the protection, almost under the direction, of the army. The white and black people have been held white and black people have been held in relation of antagonism. During that period there had been no free vote in the South, and that time only ceased upon the inauguration of R. B. Hayes; since then the black men voted as they pleased. [Laughter on the Republican side.] He said it for the credit of Louisiana, that the blacks of that can side.] He said it for the creat of Louisiana, that the blacks of that State had sent good Republicans to this floor, and he said to the gentleman from Michigan, [Mr. Horr] without disrespect, that he [Horr] might be compared in this House with Representatives sent here by the negro vote, not in any sense to their disparagement.

lisparagement.
Mr. Horr—Why is it that the vote for Hancock fell off and was much less than

that cast four years ago?

Mr. McLane—The gentleman know that at an election where there is no con

inst at an election where there is no contest:

Mr. Horr—Why no contest?

Mr. McLaine desired to reply, as did also Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, but objection was made. A good deal of confusion ensued, in the midst of which Mr. Robertson was heard to exclaim: "You don't want the truth and you know it!" Robertson was heard to excisin: "You don't want the truth and you know it!" Mr. White denied that there was property qualifications in force in Pennsylvania. Mr. Keifer commended the bill of the minority committee fixing the representation at 319 as a measure absolutely fair tation at 319 as a measure absolutely fai and just, which could not be said for eithe of the majority bills, or the bill originally introduced by the gentleman from Nev York. He insisted that justice should be done all sections, and stated that he would oppose any number that was unjust by very means known to parliamentary law Mr. Ryan confined himself chiefly t

Air. Hyan confined himself chiefly to the discussion of an amendment which he proposed to offer to put an end to what he termed the iniquitous gerrymandering which had been practiced in several States, instancing particularly the evils which flowed from it in his own State. The matter then went over, and the House stigurned. House adjourned. PENNSYLVANIA STATE GRANGE.

International control of the propose of the case of a political parties, that the whole the passage of the most distinguished citizen of a political parties, that the whole was allowed as the passage of the passage o

### **IRATE IRISH**

MATTERS IN ERIN'S AFFAIRS AGAIN THREATENING.

stormy Scenes in the British Parlia-

Harcourt, Home Secretary, in replying to Parnell said that Davitt was arrested because his action was considered incompatible with his ticket of leave. Parnell saked what conditions Davitt had violated. There was no answer to the question. The Irish members shouted "shame!" and other members cheered tremendously.

se removal as an act of violence and ille-gality.

The Speaker pointed out the fact that Dillon had defied the Chair.

Mr., Gladstone rose to address the House.

Mr. O'Donnoghue Liberal member for Tralee, moved an adjournment.

The Speaker ruled that Gladstone was in possession of the House.

in possession of the House.

Mr. Gladstone rose to move his resolu Mr. Gladstone rose to move his resolu-tion to prevent obstruction, when O'Don-nell moved that Gladstone be not heard. O'Donnell was at once named, and Gladstone moved his suspension, which was carried—331 to 1. O'Donnell declining to withdraw was removed with two other Home Rulers, who refused to leave the House when a division was taken. Mr. Gladstone referred to the irretrieva-ble waste of time since the commence.

Mr. Gladatone referred to the irretrievable waste of time since the commencement of the seasion and then moved his resolution. He said he was willing to accept certain suggestions of the opposition. The only way of meeting the obstruction was to give the house enlarged powers to check. He earnestly appealed to the members to support the government and rally to the performance of a great duly, and not let the House degenerate into the laughing stock of the world. It was moved as an addition to Mr. Gladatone's resolution that a minister shall declare any motion urgent.

ment as an amendment was withdrawn, and it was moved by Sir William Harcourt as an addition to the resolution,
Mr. Mitchell Henry said the resolution
would go forth to Ireland and to Europe
as an unfair advantage over the expelled

as an unfair advantage over the expelled Home Rulers.

Parnell moved that Gladstone be no longer heard. The Speaker declared that Parnell was defying the Chair, and, upon kis persisting, the Speaker declared that he was wilfully obstructing proceedings, and named him [Parnell] for suspension, which was moved by the proceedings. and named him [Parnell] for suspension, which was moved, but upon the Speaker making the order for the House to be cleared for a division, the Home Rulers refused to leave the House. A vote on the motion to suspend Parnell resulted in his suspension, 405 to 7, the Home Rulers not voting. Parnell declining to withdraw he was forcible removed by the Serventiat-Arms and flyes they officers, the geant-at-Arms and five other officers, the their bata as he

Mr. Finnegan (Liberal Nationalist) the persisted in speaking, and was named. He was also suspended by a vote of 405 to 2. The Home Rulers again refused to vote. The Speaker had their names, numvote. The Speaker had their names, numbering twenty-seven, taken down, and a motion to suspend them carried by a vote of 410 to 6. They individually declined to leave the House, only yielding to superior force. They were removed singly by the Sergeannt-at-Arms. The force used was that the Sergeanta-Arms took an arm of each of the suspended members. The conduct of the home rulers is in accordance with the resolution taken at a meeting this afternoon to adopt the course reing this afternoon to adopt the course re-commended by A. M. Sullivan, that the Irish members should remain in their seats instead of going into the lobbies on

livisions. There was a hastily summoned meeting of

the Cabinet course it his afternoon.

It is thought the debate on Gladstone's resolution will last till Monday. There is a large number of suspected persons in London, whose movements are being closely watched. Extra precautions for custilent the armorism have been taken. closely watched. Extra precautions for guarding the armories have been taken. One hundred and fifty Conservatives, including the whole Cabinet, except Lord Cairns, met with Beaconefild to-day to consider Gladstone's resolution. It is understood they agreed to give their undivided support to Northcote's amendment. The fourth party will also support the amendment.

The fourth party will also support the amendment.

Lord Beaconsfield pointed out the great decline in decency and dignity in the liquid of Commons since the retirement of his Calinet, and said that it was necessary for the Conservatives to do all in their power to restore the dignity of the House of Commons by supporting the Government, as far as they are able, in putting down obstruction in the House.

Dublay, February 3.—The Lind Lesgue will hold a National Convention between the mains of the others will be seconing operative. Delegates will be selected immediately and notified by felegates in mediately and notified by felegates in the second content of the disaster, but as all on board were shilled their action will have to be based chiefly on surmiss.

course yesterday to be tregular in form, says it is clearly justified in substance.

The News in a leading article says it does not altogether approve of the Gladstone resolution, as it gives the Speaker too much power. It regrets that the motion was not made siter full consultation with the opposition, but demands its full consideration by both sides of the House in the spirit in which cliadstone offers it, namely, that of the desire to stop obstruction.

rolled so smooth by the wheels of heavy drays and trucks that horses have difficulty in maintaing a foothold. When one goes down, and it is often, a blockade ocoreak. As a consequence shippers are sub-ected to many disappointments, and ruckmen paid by the load of merchandise truckmen paid by the load of merchandise delivered, say enough is not earned to keep horses in food, to say nothing of food for families. The drivers of the street railway cars and stages suffer intensely and Leib, who aspires to enter the lecture field way cars and stages suffer inteasely and there have been many of them frost bitten. Building has practically stopped, and brick layers, stone masons and laborers live as best they may in enforced idleness. Ferry boats cross the rivers very slowly, owing to the heavy floating ice, and floes are extensive enough bettimes to cause a complete suspension of ferry travel. The same conditions exists everywhere in the neighborhood. Toronto reports the coldest January in 40 conto reports the coldest January in 40 years, and February begun fifteen degrees below zero. A larm hand named Cornell,

below zero. A larm hand named Cornell, hunting an estray colt, was frozen to death. Oir. Cirv, February 3.—The weather during the past thirty-six hours has been more severe than was ever before known in this section. The highest point reached by the mercury yesterday was 10° above. Snow fell continually yesterday, accompanied by a strong cold wind. At Kane Cirv a short distance for which the contraction of th panied by a strong cold wind. At Kane City, a short distance from this city, the thermometer registered 6° below at nine o'clock last night, 25° at 11 o'clock, 30° at 12, 36° at 5 A. M. and 40° below at 7 his morning. The thermometer from which these figures is taken is located three feet from the ground and 50 feet from any building. In this city the lowest point reached was 34° below early this morning. The upprecedented severity causes much

The unprecedented severity causes muci suffering. The sun shone to day, but this

evening it is very cold. VENNOR'S PREDICTIONS. MONTREAL, February 3 - Professor Venaor, in a letter published Tuesday after noon, says that the date given for the commencement of the thaw in my general prediction for this winter is out, but the general position given to it as a whole, namely, in February, will, I think, yet prove correct. It is my February probabilities which contain the great break in the winter, and the possible disappearance of snow and sleighing, not those of January. In other words, while admitting the lieal of thaw to have been misplaced, it is my belief that the body of the same will occour just in the place assigned to it in my almanac. However, let observers score one against me, and go on reading as closely as they will, in February and March particularly. The latter month will furnish severe tests of my weather theory—as for these my probabilities are given in considerable detail. general position given to it as a whole,

BALTIMORE, February 3 .- The steam

yacht Carrie, of Havre De Grace, owned

by Mr. W. T. Whitman, of Philadephia, blew up at Chase's wharf, foot of Caroline street, Fell's point, at 11:40 o'clock last night. The upper part of the boat was totally destroyed and four men killed. The owner of the yacht was not in the City special to the Post-Dispatch says the city, and Capt. H. J. Poplar, her com- two Houses of Legislature met in joint mander, was in Havre De Grace, where he session this morning and listened to an lives. It is known that about nine o'clock eloquent speech by E. B. Washburne, of there were on the Carrie, Edward Poplar I Illinois, in which he presented to the and H. J. Poplar, aged respectively 22 State a portrait, painted by the celebrated and 19 years; the son of Capt. Joseph Brown, a hand on the yacht; Ellis (colored), steward. The boiler exploded with terrible force, the noise being the property of the Mississippi River. heard for squares around, and the concus-sion breaking glasses in some of the ves-sels lying near by. Police Sergeant Cook, of the Eastern District, and a number of policemen, watchmen and others hastened to the wharf, which they found covered with debris from the vessel, and the hull sunk alongside the wharf, the top being near the water's edge. The boiler had been thrown from its position, and lay against the wall of a warehouse about 50 feet off. All the upper deck and engine house had been torn off. Sergeant Cook found on the wharf the case of a silver watch belonging to one of the young Poplars. The two young men lived with their father in Havre De Grace. Joseph Brown, who was 31 years old, also lived in Havre De Grace, where he has a wife and children. Ellis belonged in Baltimore. It is not known how the explosion took place or from what cause. Those best informed are of the opinion that the crew had allowed the steam to go down and some of the pipes leading to the boiler had become frozen. On getting on board they probably increased the fire in order to heat the vesel, and the fatal result occurred after they had all retired to rest. Carry had been at this port about three weeks. She was originally built for a tugboat, but had been purchased and handsomely fitted up as a yacht and used chiefly for duck shooting. No serious lojury was done to the wharf or to vessels lying nigh. The shock was very severely felt by those on board other vessels, and the engineer of the tug Fanny Gilbert stated that he was thrown from policemen, watchmen and others hastene to the wharf, which they found covere

THE BAILWAY DISPUTE. lotice to the Baltimore and Ohio Fro

& Ohio Railroad has been notified by the THURSDAY TURNED INTO HANG-Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimor Railroad that if hereafter the former road wishes to run its through passenger trains from Washington to New York over the Stormy Scenes in the British Parlias ment—Gladatene Hurls His Resolution.

WINTEX WEARTER.

WINTEX WEARTER.

Extreme Cold of the Past Few Days in Various Sections of the Country.

New York, February 3.—The day opened with a bright sun, clear atmosphere and a brisk north wind, that causes even the otherwise very cold temperature to the the sars, nose and toes of the people claim they are not recommons was crowded to-day. Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary, in replying to Parnell said that Davitt was arrested best part of the sars, nose and toes of the people claim they are not resulted as the Allimore A.

WINTEX WEARTER.

Extreme Cold of the Past Few Days in Winning to Relict yesterday, and the Baltimore Reli through Baltimore & Onio passessing. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Maryland has tendered to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company the sum of \$29,398 award and costs of the viaduct crossing at Cumberland, which was declined by Vice President Keyser. Special policemen are guarding the property of both railroads.

### JUNE AWPUL.

as a social reformer, has been in this city for several days getting data regarding wayward women. Last night she visited d wayward women. Last night she visited a several of the worst free-and-easy establishments in Diamond alley. At these dives young girls are employed as conversationalists, and Miss Leib took them all in. When she observed the gyrations of the wicked girls in undress costumes, and the wicked girls in undress costumes, and the wicked girls in undress costumes, and the wicked girls in undress continues and hugged the girls at one of the most notorious places, the scenes were so hilar flow that Miss Leib threw up her hands, a exclaiming, "Ohl dear me! It is just awful. Look at those bald-headed men swilling beer and kissing those girls."

She beat a hasty retreat, and has evidently obtained sufficient data.

New York, February 3.-The Whitaker court martial resumed its sessions to-day, after two weeks' recess. The Judge Advocate has addressed a letter to President David, of the Bank of North America, dent David, of the Bank of North America, in which he says: "I wish to see all the evidence adduced so fully and considerately that whatever may be the findings of the highly respectable court before which the case will be tried, the reviewing authority and the public at large will feel that exact and imparital justice has been administered. The object of this communication, therefore, is to request as a favor that you will designate two or three experts, in whose judgment you have confidence, and should you not know any that you will refer this note to some one of your associate bank presidents for such of your associate bank presidents for such recommendation." No reply has been re-

Going to a Pleasanter Climate. WASHINGTON, February 3 .- Simon Camron and party left here last night for Cedar Keys, Florida, and will take a steamer to Havana. The venerable ex-Senator yesterday received great consideration from the officials, high and low. Having called upon General Grant, the latter gave him a very cordial letter to the Captain-General of Cuba, with whom General Grant is on terms of close personal friendship. Speaking of the Senatorial contest, Mr. Cameron said that he had not taken part in it, but had watched its course with speak in trees. If we its course with special interest. It was always safest to abide by the caucus nominee, as nothing so demoralized a party as botting. He believed that the contest would not last much longer, and the caucus nominee would win, as he should for the future good of the party.

St. Louis, February 4.-A Jefferson gate from west of the Mississippi Biver. Governor Crittenden, in an appropriate address, accepted the portrait on behalf of the State. The House to-day passed the Senate bill asking Congress to open Oklahoma to settlement

Senate bill sæking Congress to open Oklahoma to settlement.

Marriage of Lilliputians.

Milwaukse, February 3.—An unique wedding took place in the Plymouth Congregational Church of this city to-day.

Miss Ella C. Kirthland, of this city, and Charles Wiegand, of Maxwell, N. Y., both former members of the Lilliputian Opera Bouffe Company that traveled over the country for several years past, were married. The little couple are each four feet five inches in height, and are twenty-one years of age. They will reside in New York city. Mr. Wiegand is understood to possess considerable wealth.

What We May Look For.

St. Louis, February 3.—Considerable

anti-tariff resolutions under consideration again to-day.

Mr. Frye made a metion to reconsider the action taken the other day by which it was agreed to resolutions adversely, which was agreed to by a vote of 6 to 3, the yeas being Felton, Kelley, Comger, Frye, Dunnell and McKinley, and the nays, Tucker, Mills and Carlisle. Phelps, who would have voted any.

On motion of Frye the whole matter was then postponed for four weeks by the same vote, except that Morrison, who did not vote before, was recorded in the negative. This ends the subject for this session.

The committee agreed to report to tile House Frye's substitute for the bill to abolish discriminating duties in goods imported from countries ess tof the Cape of the Mills of the Cape of the Cape of the Mills of the Mil

St. Louis, February 3.-Considerable commotion exists among the brewers in this city over the introduction in the Legislature of a proposition to amend the State Constitution so as to prohibit the manufacture of alcoholic liquors in Missouri. A committee has been formed to organize the opposition, and brewers throughout the State will be asked to lend assistance. The whisky makers do not seem to be disturbed, but the brewers are determined on vigorous action.

### Consummention of the Contracts,

New York, February 3 .- To-day the Western Union, American Union and A. & P. Telegraph Companies were consoli-dated, and at a late hour this afternoon the Western Union took possession of the offices of the other two companies. HATCH'S PETITION DENIED.

NEW YORK, February 3.—The application of Rufus Hatch for an injunction to prevent the consolidation of telegraph companies is denied by Judge Barrett.

### A Quaking of the Earth. LEWISBURG, PA., February 3 .- There

were two shocks of the earth here yester-

Patal 'Accident Into Rolling Mill. Youngstown, O., February 4.-The fly wheel in the Russian Mills, at Niles, O., flew into pieces this morning at 7 o'clock, killing two men and injuring several others, and doing considerable damage to the mill. The belt to the governor slipped off, causing too great velocity of the wheel, which was 13 feet in diameter. wheel in the Russian Mills, at Niles, O.

river.

### THE GALLOWS.

MAN'S DAY. Execution of Six Murderers Yester

day-Mrs. Miller and Her Paramon Manged atil Wilamsport, [Pennsylvania, for the Cold Blooded Murder of Her Husband.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., February 3 .- Mrs. Catherine Miller and George W. Smith, the murderers of Andrew Miller, husband of the woman, were hanged here to-day. The murder, which was committed on the 18th of March last, was a brutal, cowardly one, and the case has attracted a great deal of attention all over this portion of the State. Various sympathetic reports have been sent out in regard to the ignorance and unaccountability of these persons for the great rime committed, but it is believed that nothing but absolute justice has been done in carrying out the execution of the law. The Board of Pardons reviewed the case carefully and found nothing to warrant interference.

On Saturday morning last the carpenters commenced the erection of the gallows in the jail yard, and from the time the first sound of the hammer was heard there was a large assemblage of men, women and children on Willow street, at the gate leading to the jail yard. There of the woman, were hanged here to-day

women and children on Willow street, at the gate leading to the jail yard. There was not the smallest opening imaginable for an eye to get a view of what was going on inside, and yet this crowd, instead of being diminished, was largely increased be-fore night. Those people stood there and looked, with full eyes and open mouths, upon the heavy gate before them. On Monday the scene was repeated, and even on Tuesday, during a heavy fall of snow, many were seen on the same ground snow, many were seen on the same ground

anow, many were seen on the same ground during the day.

Both culprits had prepared themselves for their final exit. Mrs. Miller received the rite of baptism from her spiritual adviser, Rev. J. A. Bright, and Rev. T. F. Resser administered the last words of consolation to Smith. Mrs. Miller made a statement yesterday in which she solemnly declared that she had no hand it the erime, but Smith made a full confession. crime, but Smith made a full confession, in which he said that the woman sat at

crime, but Smith made a full confession, in which he said that the woman sat at the window with a light to give him the signal that her husband was in the house; that she furnished the rope to hang him up after he had been assaulted, and that she had proposed to him before she gave him the rope that the murdered man be thrown into a well.

The two were hanging at 11:20 this morning. Both prisoners passed the night comfortably. They received the sacrament from their spiritual advisers, and expressed themselves as ready to die. Both made confessions on the scaffold, Smith admitted the killing of Miller by striking him with a club and then hanging him up in the barn alone. He claimed that the woman coaxed him to do the deed, and furnished him with the rope and an apron to wipe up the blood from the barn floor. Mrs. Miller, in her confession, said she tried to disauade Smith from killing her husband. She made a will giving her aliver watch to her eldest daugater and a few small trinkets to the other two children. Smith also made a will devising his small personal effects to his two little boys. Both wills were regularly drawn up by the attorneys. The weather devising his small personal effects to his two little boys. Both wills were regularly drawn up by the attorneys. The weather was intensely cold, and both prisoners shivered terribly on the scaffold. Mrs. Miller tottered up the steps supported by two deputies, and uttering moans and cries. Smith was quite firm, and bid good bye to all around him. Both their necks were broken by the fall, and death was almost instantaneous. The relatives of Mrs. Miller received her body and will bury it by the side of her murdered husband. by the side of her murdered husband. Smith's brother took charge of his remains Smith's profiler took charge of his remains and will have them decently buried according to the rites of the Lutheran church. About one hundred and fifty persons witnessed the execution and hundreds were congregated outside around the jail and in the streets.

VICTORIA, B. C., February 3.-Three persons by the name of Maclean and one by the name of Hare were hanged at West Minster on Tuesday. They were twice tried and twice found guilty of the murder of Constable Usher and a settler named Jas. Kelly in December, 1879.

## A TARIFF TRIUMPH.

This Session of Congress.
Washington, February 3.—The Committee on Ways and Means had the Hurd anti-tariff resolutions under consideration

ported from countries east of the Cape of Good Hope. The substitute confines the provisions of the bill to tea and coffee coming from the possessions of the Neth-

erlands.

The Committee will hold a session tomorrow to consider the report of the subcommittee on Internal Revenue, taking
the tax off bank capital, matches, etc.

# A Wholesome Example.

BALTIMORE, February 3.—George W Bishop, ex-City Councilman, and ex-Judge Bishop, ex-City Councilman, and ex-Judge of the Orphans' Court, and W. Helm, convicted two years ago of having forged the signature of Fred. Ketchum, minor, and half-brother of Helm, upon which \$18,003 in city bonds were fraudulently transferred, were each this morning sentenced to five years in the Fenitentiary. The city was compelled to restore the amount with interest to Ketchum. Since conviction Bishop and Helm have been confined in the city prison awaiting the decision of the Court of Appeals on the exception to the ruling of the Criminal Court.

### The Harrisburg Parce.

HARRIEBURG, February 3.—The six-teenth ballot for United States Senator is day. The second concussion was felt for as follows: Wallace, 78; Oliver, 75; Grow, miles, particularly at Sunbury, eight miles from Lewisburg. There is a great difference of opinion as to what caused the shock, whether an earthquake or the action of the intense cold on the ice on the

### Mexican Miserten.

CITY OF MEXICO, VIA HAVANA, January